

**University of Dundee**

## **Melting Glaciers Annual Newsletter 2018**

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## Yfirlit um íslenska jökla í árslok 2018

Jöklar á Íslandi hafa hropað hratt í um aldarfjórðung og er rýrnun þeirra einhver helsta afleiðing hlýnandi loftslags hérlandis og skýr vitnisburður um hlýnunina. Hér er gerð stutt grein fyrir breytingum á jöklunum síðan um aldamótin 1900 og lýst niðurstöðum mælinga á stöðu jökulsporða, afkomu jökla og landlyftingu á síðustu árum.

## Overview of Icelandic glaciers at the end of 2018

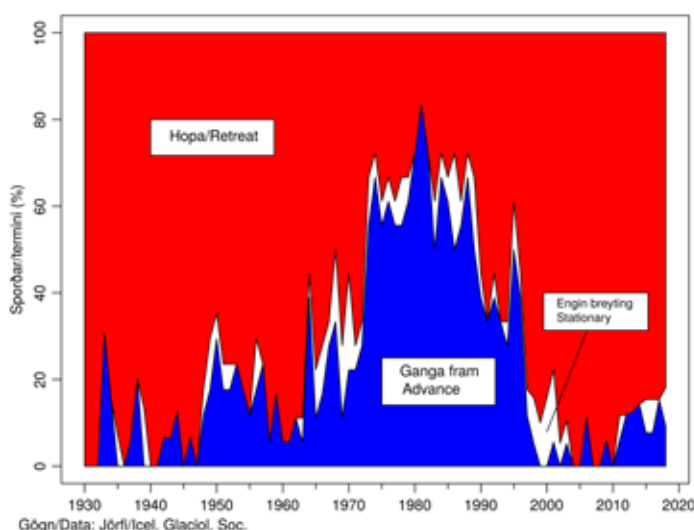
Glaciers in Iceland have retreated rapidly for a quarter of a century, and glacier downwasting is one of the most obvious consequences of a warming climate in the country. In this newsletter, glacier changes since about 1900 are described briefly along with the results of monitoring of glacier termini, glacier mass balance and crustal movements induced by glacier changes in recent years.

### JÖKLABREYTINGAR

Flatarmál íslenskra jökla hefur minnkað um rúmlega 750 km<sup>2</sup> síðan árið 2000 og u.þ.b. 2100 km<sup>2</sup> frá lokum 19. aldar þegar jöklarnir náðu mestu útbreiðslu síðan land byggðist. Síðustu árin hefur heildarflatarmál jökla minnkað um u.þ.b. 40 km<sup>2</sup> árlega að meðaltali. Á árinu 2018 hopuðu jökulsporðar víða um tugi metra. Af þeim jöklum sem mældir eru af sjálfboðaliðum Jöklarannsóknafélags Íslands hopuðu Kaldalónsjökull í Drangajökli, Sólheimajökull í Mýrdalsjökli og Skeiðarárjökull mest, eða 100–300 m. Hraðast hörfar Breiðamerkurjökull þar sem kelfir af honum í Jökulsárlón, milli 200 og 300 m árlega. Hagafellsjökull eystri í Langjökli styttist um 700 m þegar dauðisbreiða slitnaði frá sporðinum.

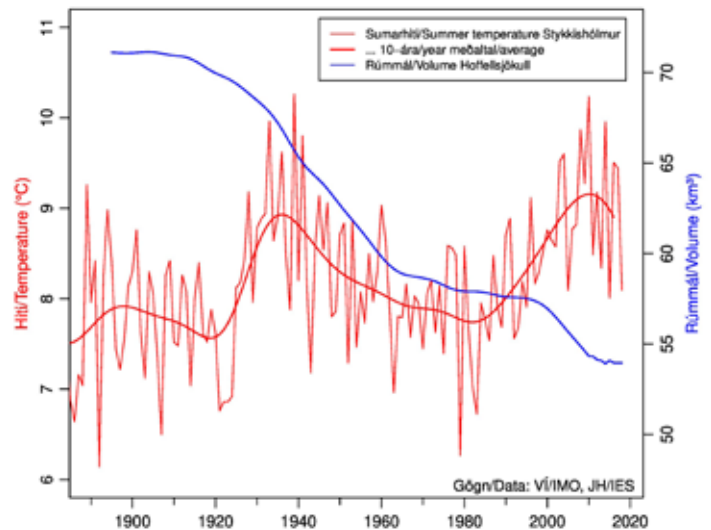
### GLACIER CHANGES

Since 2000, the area of Iceland's glaciers has decreased by more than 750 km<sup>2</sup>, and by ca. 2100 km<sup>2</sup> since the end of the 19th century when the glaciers reached their maximum extent since the country's settlement in the 9th century CE. The glacier area has on average decreased by ca. 40 km<sup>2</sup> annually in recent years. Glaciers typically retreated by tens of metres in 2018. Kaldalónsjökull, Sólheimajökull and Skeiðarárjökull hold the 2018 record in the terminus variations dataset of the Iceland Glaciological Society, retreating by 100–300 m in this single year. The Breiðamerkurjökull outlet glacier of the Vatnajökull ice cap retreats even faster, where it calves into Jökulsárlón lagoon, with an annual rate of retreat in recent years of 200–300 m. The E-Hagafellsjökull outlet glacier from Langjökull ice cap was shortened by 700 m when a dead-ice body was separated from the terminus.



Árlegt hlutfall íslenskra jökla sem gengu fram eða hopuðu á árunum 1931–2018. Framhlaupsjökla eru ekki taldir með. Myndin sýnir gögn frá 10–20 jökulsporðum fyrir flest ár.

The annual proportion of monitored non-surging Icelandic glacier termini that advanced or retreated in the period 1931–2018. The figure is based on data from 10–20 glaciers for most years.



Síðan um aldamótin 1900 hafa skipst á köld og hlý tímabil í veðurfari á Íslandi eins og sjá má á sumarhita í Stykkishólmi. Jöklar hafa minnkað hraðast á hlýjum tímaseiðum sbr. breytingar í rúmmáli Hoffellsjökuls á tímabilinu.

The climate of Iceland since 1900 has been characterized by decades-long cool and warm periods, cf. the summer temperature in Stykkishólmur W-Iceland. Glaciers have lost mass most rapidly during warm periods as seen for Hoffellsjökull, SE-Iceland.

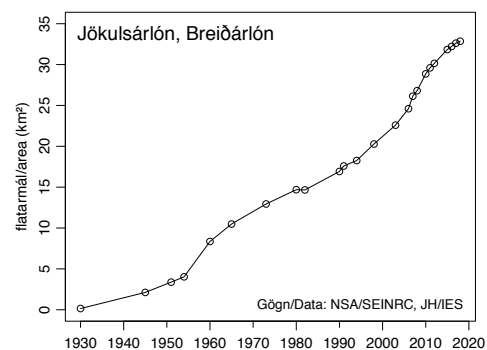
## JÖKULSÁRLÓN Á BREIÐAMERKURSANDI

Við Jökulsárlón má sjá hversu mikil áhrif kelfing í sjó fram og í jökullón hefur á afkomu jökla. Jökulsárlón byrjaði að myndast um 1935. Það er nú ásamt Breiðárlóni og nokkrum öðrum minni lónum við jaðar Breiðamerkurjökuls yfir 30 km<sup>2</sup> að flatarmáli. Síðustu árin hafa lónin samtals stækkað um 0,5–1 km<sup>2</sup> árlega að meðaltali. Breiðamerkurjökull hörfar og þynnist bæði vegna yfirborðsleysingar í hlýnandi loftslagi og kelfingar (ís brotnar af sporðinum út í vatn eða sjó) í Jökulsárlón. Um þriðjungur massataps Breiðamerkurjökuls síðustu ár er vegna kelfingar. Hinar stóru ísbreiður Suður-skautlandsins og Grænlands tapa miklum ís við kelfingu og hefur hraði kelfingarinnar þar aukist að miklum mun á síðustu árum.



## THE JÖKULSÁRLÓN GLACIER LAGOON

The Jökulsárlón glacier lagoon demonstrates how important calving into the ocean or terminal lakes can be for the mass balance of glaciers. Jökulsárlón lagoon started to form in the mid-1930s because of the retreat of the glacier. The lagoons by the terminus of Breiðamerkurjökull, Jökulsárlón and Breiðárlón, as well as some smaller lagoons, now have a combined area of over 30 km<sup>2</sup>. On average, the lagoons have grown by 0.5–1 km<sup>2</sup> annually in recent years. The Breiðamerkurjökull glacier retreats and thins due to negative surface mass balance in a warming climate but also due to calving (ice breaks off the front into lakes or sea) into Jökulsárlón lagoon. Calving currently causes about 1/3 of the mass loss of Breiðamerkurjökull. The large ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland lose large amounts of ice by calving, and the rate of loss has intensified greatly in recent years.

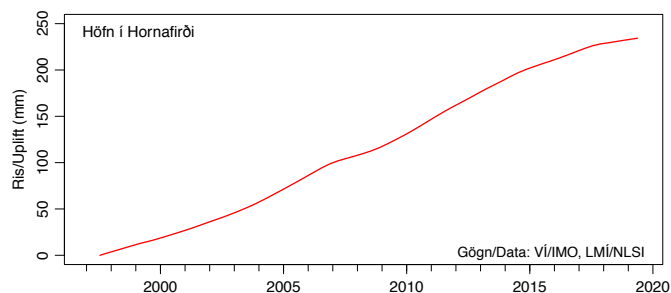


Breytingar á jaðri Breiðamerkurjökuls (t.v.) og heildarflatarmáli lóna við jökuljaðarinn (að ofan) á mismunandi tímum frá lokum 19. aldar.

Changes in the ice margin of Breiðamerkurjökull outlet glacier by Jökulsárlón lagoon (left) and the total area of lakes by the ice margin (above) since the end of the 19th century.

## JARÐSKORPUHREYFINGAR

Massatap jöklanna veldur hröðu landrís vegna þess hve seigja möttulefnisins undir Íslandi er lítil. Við Höfn í Horna-firði er landrís nú um 10 mm á ári og hefur hraði þess tekið talsverðum breytingum á undanförunum tveimur áratugum vegna breytileika í afkomu jökulsins. Land rís enn hraðar við vesturjaðar Vatnajökuls þar sem rishraðinn mælist allt að 40 mm á ári.



Landhæðarbreytingar á Höfn í Hornafirði frá 1997 til vors 2019 skv. GPS-mælingum. Kortið til hægri sýnir helstu jökla landsins.

Crustal uplift measured by GPS at Höfn in Hornafjörður in SE-Iceland. The location map shows the main glaciers of Iceland as well as the location of Höfn in Hornafjörður.

## CRUSTAL MOVEMENTS

Rapid melting of glacial ice leads to crustal uplift near the ice margins because of the low viscosity of the mantle under Iceland. The land at Höfn in Hornafjörður in SE-Iceland currently rises by ca. 10 mm per year and the rate of uplift has varied substantially over the last two decades due to variations in the rate of mass loss of the glacier. The rate of uplift is even larger near the western margin of Vatnajökull where it has been measured at ca. 40 mm per year.



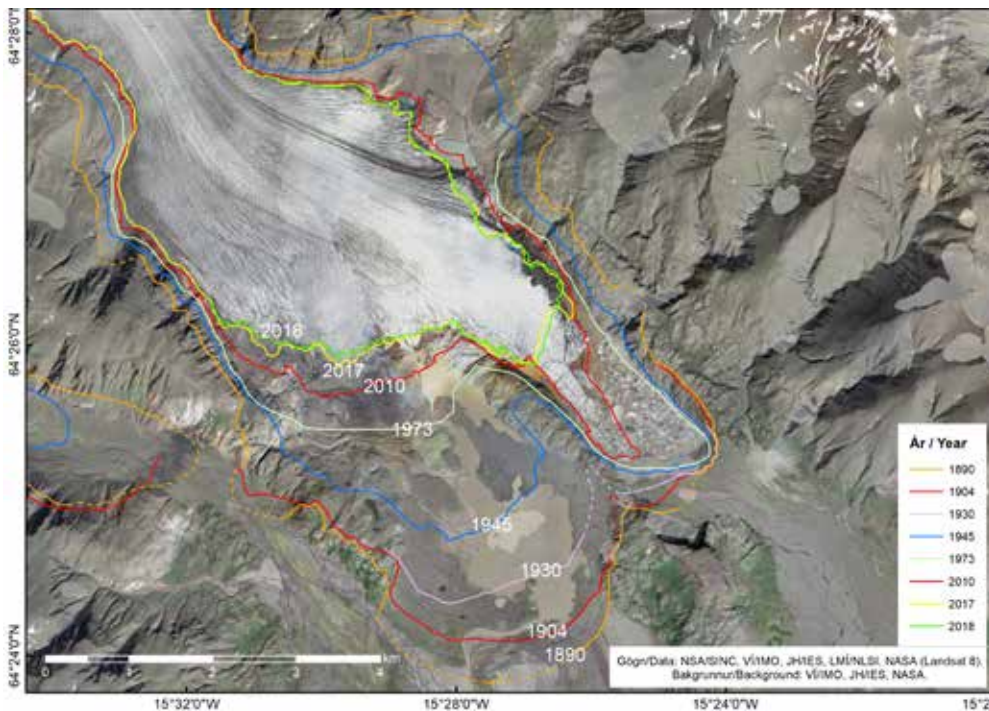


## HOFFELLSJÖKULL

Hoffellsjökull í Hornafirði hefur rýrnað mikið síðan hann náði hámarksútbreiðslu undir lok 19. aldar og býður umhverfi jökulsins upp á einstætt tækifæri til þess að skoða ummerki jökulhörfunar frá hámarki litlu ísaldar. Hörfun jökulsins hefur leitt til myndunar lóns við sporðinn sem hefur stækkað hratt síðan um aldamótin 2000. Flatarmál Hoffellsjökuls hefur minnkað um tæplega 40 km<sup>2</sup> síðan um aldamótin 1900 og um rúmlega 0,5 km<sup>2</sup> á ári að meðaltali síðustu árin.

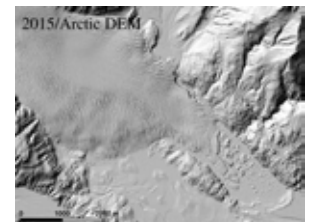
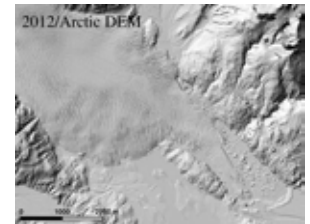
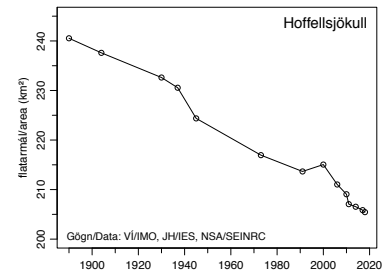
## THE HOFFELLSJÖKULL OUTLET GLACIER

The Hoffellsjökull outlet glacier has retreated and thinned greatly since the end of the 19th century, when the glacier reached its maximum extent in recent times. The foreland of Hoffellsjökull provides unique opportunities to observe the geomorphological effects of glacier retreat. The retreat of the glacier has led to the formation of a terminus lake that has grown rapidly since the turn of the 21st century. The area of Hoffellsjökull has decreased by ca. 40 km<sup>2</sup> since the end of the 19th century and by more than 0.5 km<sup>2</sup> annually in recent years.



Hörfun Hoffellsjökuls frá lokum 19. aldar. Kortið sýnir stöðu jaðarsins á mismunandi tímum og línuritid uppi t.h. rýrnandi flatarmál jökulsins. Skyggð landlíkön af jökultungunni frá 2012 og 2015 sem byggð eru á gervihnattamælingum eru sýnd til hægri.

The retreat of Hoffellsjökull outlet glacier since the end of the 19th century. The map shows the glacier margin at different points in time and the graph at the upper right shows the diminishing area of the glacier. The shadings to the right are computed from digital terrain models of



the glacier tongue from 2012 and 2015 derived from satellite images.



Flugsýn af tungu Heinabergsjökuls 1982 og 2018. Myndirnar byggja á ljósmyndum sem teknar voru úr flugvél 1982 og flygildi 2018 og landlíkönum sem reiknuð voru á

grundvelli myndanna og sýna vel lækun yfirborðs jökulsins á 36 ára tímabili.

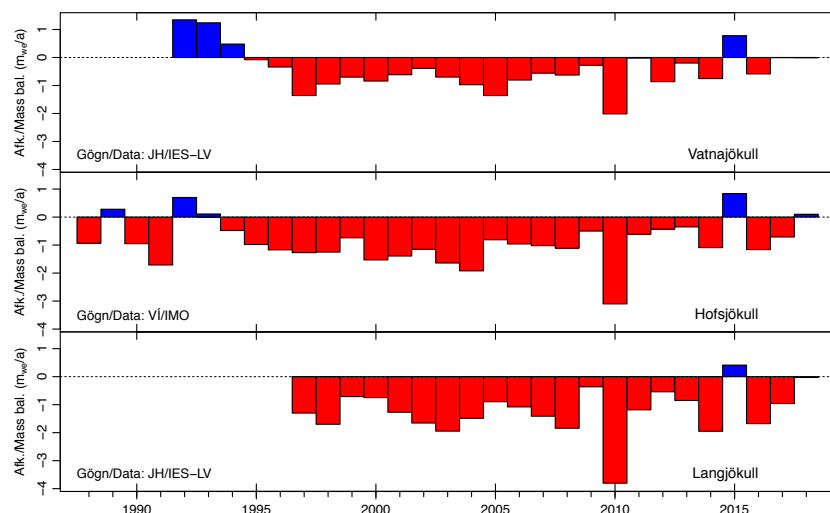


Bird's-eye views of the tongue of Heinabergsjökull in 1982 and 2018. The views are produced from aerial photographs taken from an aircraft in 1982 and an unmanned

aerial vehicle in 2018 and show well the lowering of the glacier surface over the 36-year period.

## AFKOMA

Afkoma stærstu íslensku jöklanna hefur verið neikvæð síðan 1995 með einni undantekningu, afkoma ársins 2015 var jákvæð í fyrsta sinn í 20 ár. Árið 2016 mældist afkoman aftur neikvæð eins og flest undanfarin ár og einnig fyrir Langjökul og Hofsjökul árið 2017 en Vatnajökull var þá nærri því að vera í jafnvægi. Allir þrír jöklarnir voru nærri jafnvægi 2018. Jöklarnir hafa alls tapað um 250 km<sup>3</sup> íss síðan 1995 sem er um 7% af heildarrúmmáli þeirra.

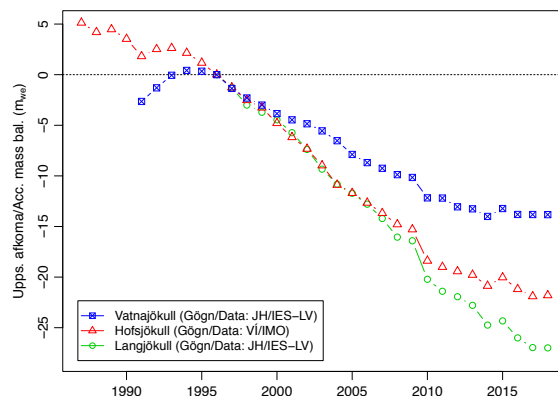


Árleg og uppsöfnuð afkoma Vatnajökuls, Hofsjökuls og Langjökuls frá upphafi mælinga á hverjum jökli samkvæmt gögnum Jarðvísindastofnunar Háskólans,

Landsvirkjunar og Veðurstofu Íslands. Þessir jöklar geyma yfir 95% af rúmmáli íss í jöklum landsins.

## GLACIER MASS BALANCE

The mass balance of the largest Icelandic glaciers has been negative since 1995, with the exception of the year 2015 when it became positive for the first time in 20 years. The mass balance in 2016 was again negative by a magnitude similar to that in recent years. The mass balance of Langjökull and Hofsjökull was again negative in 2017, whereas Vatnajökull was almost in balance. All three ice caps were near balance in 2018. The glaciers have lost ca. 250 km<sup>3</sup> of ice since 1995, which corresponds to ca. 7% of their total volume.



Annual and accumulated mass balance of Vatnajökull, Hofsjökull and Langjökull ice caps since the start of regular mass-balance measurements on each glacier.

These three ice caps contain >95% of the volume of ice in the glaciers of Iceland.

## AFKOMA JÖKLANNA SKÁNAR Á SÍÐUSTU ÁRUM

Síðan um 2010 hefur hægt á hlýnun loftslags hér á landi frá því sem var í þrjá áratugi þar á undan. Jafnframt hafa jöklarnir hörfað mikið sem minnkar leysingarsvæðin og dregur úr rýrnun þeirra. Þessi þróun endurspeglast í afkomunni sem var um -1 m vatns á ári að meðaltali á tímabilinu 1997–2010 en um -0,3 m vatns á ári á tímabilinu 2011–2018. Nánar má fræðast um samband jökla og loftslags á fræðsluvef Vatnajökulsþjóðgarðs um jökla- og loftslagsbreytingar Hörfandi jökla: [www.vjp.is/is/svaedin/horfandi-joklar](http://www.vjp.is/is/svaedin/horfandi-joklar).

## MASS BALANCE OF THE ICELANDIC GLACIERS LESS NEGATIVE IN RECENT YEARS

Climate warming in Iceland has slowed down since 2010 compared with the preceding three decades. At the same time, the glaciers have retreated substantially, which reduces their ablation area and therefore the annual mass loss. This development is reflected in the country-wide average glacier mass balance, which was ca. -1 m water per year in the period 1997–2010 but ca. -0.3 m water per year in the period 2011–2018. Further information about the relationship between glaciers and climate may be found on the educational website of the Vatnajökull National Park *Melting glaciers*: [www.vjp.is/en/areas/melting-glaciers](http://www.vjp.is/en/areas/melting-glaciers).



HÁSKÓLI ÍSLANDS  
JARÐVÍSINDASTOFNUN



Upplýsingarnar sem hér birtast eru byggðar á mælingum jöklahóps Jarðvísindastofnunar Háskólans (JH), Veðurstofu Íslands (VI), Landsvirkjunar (LV), Náttúrustofu Suðausturlands (NSA) og Jöklarannsóknafélags Íslands (Jörfi). Nánari upplýsingar um sporðamælingar veitir Hrafnhildur Hannesdóttir ([hh@vedur.is](mailto:hh@vedur.is)), um afkomumælingar Finnur Pálsson ([fp@hi.is](mailto:fp@hi.is)) og Þorsteinn Þorsteinsson ([thor@vedur.is](mailto:thor@vedur.is)), um jarðskorpuphreyfingar Benedikt G. Ófeigsson ([bgo@vedur.is](mailto:bgo@vedur.is)) og um mælingar á hörfun Breiðamerkur- og Hoffellsjökli Snævarr Guðmundsson ([snavearr@nattsa.is](mailto:snavearr@nattsa.is)). Kieran Baxter útbjó flugsýn af Hoffellsjökli.

The results presented here are based on the measurements of the glacier group of the The Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland (IES), the Icelandic Meteorological Office (IMO), Landsvirkjun – the National Power Company of Iceland (LV), the South East Iceland Nature Research Center (SEINRC) and the Iceland Glaciological Society (Jörfi). Further information about terminus variations is provided by Hrafnhildur Hannesdóttir ([hh@vedur.is](mailto:hh@vedur.is)), about mass balance by Finnur Pálsson ([fp@hi.is](mailto:fp@hi.is)) and Þorsteinn Þorsteinsson ([thor@vedur.is](mailto:thor@vedur.is)), about crustal movements by Benedikt G. Ófeigsson ([bgo@vedur.is](mailto:bgo@vedur.is)) and about the Breiðamerkur- og Hoffellsjökull glaciers by Snævarr Guðmundsson ([snavearr@nattsa.is](mailto:snavearr@nattsa.is)). Kieran Baxter produced the bird's-eye views of Heinabergsjökull.



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Overview of Icelandic glaciers at the end of 2018. Newsletter. Icelandic Meteorological Office, The Institute of Earth Sciences, University of Iceland and the Southeast Iceland Nature Centre (2019).